CEREAL GRAINS: USE ON BARLEY, WHEAT, RYE, OATS, TRITICALE - FORAGE (6 TO 12 FL OZ / ACRE)

General Information

PRODUCT INFORMATION

DuPont Aproach Fungicide is a broad-spectrum fungicide for control of foliar and soil-borne plant diseases and has preventive, curative, and systemic activity. DuPont Aproach Fungicide must be applied in a regularly scheduled protective spray program in rotation with other Fungicides. When used in a disease control program, DuPont Aproach Fungicide improves plant health, vigor, and yield. See directions below for specific crop/disease instructions.

DuPont Aproach Fungicide rapidly penetrates into plant tissues and is rainfast within 1-hour after application.

This product may be applied to crop sites that contain areas of temporary surface water caused by collection of water between planting beds, in equipment ruts, or in other depressions caused by management activities.

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT
This product may be used as part of an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program that can include biological, cultural, and genetic practices aimed at preventing economic pest damage. IPM principles and practices include field scouting or other detection methods, correct target pest identification, population monitoring, and treating when disease forecasting models reach locally determined action thresholds. Consult your state cooperative extension service, professional consultants, or other qualified authorities to determine appropriate action treatment threshold levels for treating specific pest/crop or site systems in your area.

RESISTANCE

For resistance management, DuPont Aproach Fungicide contains a Group 11 fungicide. Any fungal population may contain individuals naturally resistant to DuPont Aproach Fungicide and other Group 11 fungicides. A gradual or total loss of pest control may occur over time if these fungicides are used repeatedly in the same fields. Appropriate resistance-management strategies should be followed.

To delay fungicide resistance, take one or more of the following steps:
- Rotate the use of DuPont Aproach Fungicide or other Group 11 fungicides within a growing season sequence with different groups that control the same pathogens. Avoid application of more than two consecutive sprays of DuPont Aproach Fungicide or other fungicides in the same group in a season.
- Use tank mixtures with fungicides from a different group that are equally effective on the target pest when such use is permitted. Use at least the minimum application rate as labeled by the manufacturer.
- Adopt an integrated disease management program for fungicide use that includes scouting, uses historical information related to pesticide use, and crop rotation, and which considers host plant resistance, impact of environmental conditions on disease development, disease thresholds, as well as cultural, biological and other chemical control practices.
- Where possible, make use of predictive disease models to effectively time fungicide applications. Note that using predictive models alone is not sufficient to manage resistance.
- Monitor treated fungal populations for resistance development.
- Contact your local extension specialist or certified crop advisor for any additional pesticide resistance-management and/or IPM recommendations for specific crops and pathogens.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance contact your DuPont representative. You can also contact your pesticide distributor or university extension specialist to report resistance.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

APPLICATION EQUIPMENT

DuPont Aproach Fungicide may be applied with ground, air or chemigation equipment.

APPLICATION VOLUME
Use a sufficient volume of water to ensure thorough coverage when applying DuPont Aproach Fungicide as a broadcast spray.

Select a spray volume and delivery system that will ensure thorough coverage and a uniform spray pattern. An increased volume of water may be required as foliage density increases.

CHEMIGATION
Apply DuPont Aproach Fungicide only through sprinkler irrigation systems (such as center pivot, lateral move, end tow, side (wheel) roll, traveler, big gun, solid set or hand move irrigation systems).

Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop can result from non-uniform distribution of treated water. If you have questions about calibration, contact your State Extension Service Specialists, equipment manufacturers or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems) used for pesticide application to a public water system unless the pesticide label-prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place.

A person knowledgeable of the chemigation system and responsible for its operation, or under the supervision of the responsible person, must shut the system down and make necessary adjustments should the need arise.

Specific Instructions for Public Water Systems:
Public water system means a system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption if such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year.

Chemigation systems connected to public water systems must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an option to the RPZ, the water from the public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of

the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops, or in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Specific Instructions for Sprinkler Irrigation Systems:
The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow.

The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quick-closing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back toward the injection pump.

The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being withdrawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down.

The system must contain functional interlocking controls to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops.

The irrigation line or water pump must include a functional pressure switch which will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected.

Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock.

Do not apply when wind speed favors drift beyond the area to be treated.

Good agitation is required in the injection tank. In moving systems, apply specified dosage of DuPont Aproach Fungicide as a continuous injection. In nonmoving systems inject DuPont Aproach Fungicide for 15 to 30 minutes at end of cycle. Use the least amount of water possible consistent with uniform coverage.

Mix the amount of DuPont Aproach Fungicide needed for acreage to be treated into the quantity of water determined during prior calibration. For moving systems inject into the system continuously for one complete revolution of the field. For nonmoving systems inject into system for the time established during calibration.

Stop injection equipment after completing treatment; continue to operate irrigation equipment until all DuPont Aproach Fungicide is flushed from the system.

Annual Use Rate Restrictions
- When applied alone or in combination with other products containing picoxystrobin, do not apply more than 0.585 pounds of picoxystrobin active ingredient per acre per year.

ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS, PRECAUTIONS AND RESTRICTIONS FOR ALL USES
RESTRICTIONS
- Do not use DuPont Aproach Fungicide on residential plantings.
- Not for sale, sale into, distribution and/or use in Nassau and Suffolk counties of New York State.
- For aerial application in New York State, DO NOT apply within 100 feet of aquatic habitats (such as, but not limited to lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams, marshes, ponds, estuaries, and commercial fish ponds).

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRICTIONS

- Where states have more stringent regulations they must be observed.

AERIAL APPLICATIONS
- Applicators are required to use upwind swath displacement, and displacement distance must increase with increasing drift potential.
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Spray must be released at the lowest height consistent with pest control objectives and flight safety.

GROUND APPLICATIONS
- Applications into temperature inversions are prohibited.
- Apply spray at the lowest height that is consistent with pest control objectives.

See Spray Drift Management Section of this label for additional information.

IMPORTANT PRECAUTIONS
- Not all crops within a crop group, and not all varieties, cultivars or hybrids of crops, have been individually tested for crop safety. It is not possible to evaluate for crop safety all applications of DuPont Aproach Fungicide on all crops within a crop group, on all varieties, cultivars, or hybrids of those crops, or under all environmental conditions and growing circumstances. To test for crop safety, apply the product in accordance with the label instructions to a small area of the target crop to ensure that a phytotoxic response will not occur, especially where the application is a new use of the product by the applicator.

CROP ROTATION
The following rotational crops be planted immediately following the last application of DuPont Aproach Fungicide: Alfalfa; Cereal grains (except rice); Corn; Peanut; Sorghum; Soybean; Root vegetables, crop subgroup 1A; Tuberous and corm vegetables, crop subgroup 1C; Onion, bulb, crop subgroup 3-07A; Onion, green, crop subgroup 3-07B; Leafy vegetables crop group 4-16; Vegetable, brassica, head and stem, crop group 5-16; Legume vegetables, edible podded crop subgroup 6A; Succulent shelled pea and bean, crop subgroup 6B; Legume vegetables dried shelled pea and bean, crop subgroup 6C; Fruiting vegetables, crop group 8-10; Cucurbit vegetables crop group 9; Tree nuts, crop group 14-12; Rapeseed, crop subgroup 20A; Sunflower, crop subgroup 20B; Cottonseed, crop subgroup 20C; Leaf petiole vegetables, crop subgroup 22B; Grass grown for seed, bromegrass, fescue, orchardgrass, ryegrass, and switchgrass only.

All other crops intended for food or feed may be planted 180 days following the last application.

Limitations, Restrictions, and Exceptions

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Treatment Instructions
- Begin applications prior to disease development and make a second application on a 7- to 14-day interval, depending on the targeted disease. Use the higher specified rate and shorter interval when disease pressure is high. To optimize yields in cereals, it is important to protect the flag leaf from foliar diseases. For optimizing yield and flag leaf disease control, apply DuPont APROACH Fungicide at Feeke's 9, 'flag leaf out'. Apply no later than the beginning of flowering (Feekes 10.5).

- Make no more than 2 sequential applications of DuPont Aproach Fungicide before switching to a fungicide with a different mode of action.
- Do not apply more than 36 fluid ounces of DuPont Aproach Fungicide or make more than 4 applications per year.
- For grain and straw, apply no later than the beginning of flowering (Feekes 10.5).

Method
Broadcast/Foliar Air
Broadcast/Foliar Ground

Pre-Harvest Interval

7 days

Rates
field_rates 0

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Restricted Entry Interval

12 hours

Timings
Prior to disease development.